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LUDWIG OF BAVARIA



On the subject of the German empire the wreckage of the German empire the Bavarian diet, it is reported, has deposed King Ludwig and the entire Wittelsbach dynasty.

MUST RECOGNIZE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Employers Might as Well Understand That It Has Come to Stay.

ITS BENEFITS WELL ASSURED

Experience Has Proved That It Assures the Greatest Output Compatible With the Well-Being of the Worker—Made Law in Many States.

That the eight-hour day is inevitably becoming the national industrial workday, and that employers generally would do well to recognize this fact, is the significant part of the empire's decision in the molders' controversy at Wheeling, W. Va. The burden of the reasoning by which the decision is supported is that, except in exceptional cases, an eight-hour day assures the greatest output compatible with permanent well-being of the worker. Emergency may require longer hours and the consequent progressive fatigue that means shortening of productive life, but the emergency must be clearly proved, since facts in experience and the results of expert observation declare eight hours to be the safe form.

The eight-hour day is already observed in mining, in the printing trades, on the railroads, on government construction, in the garment industry, in the lumber camps and the sawmills of the Northwest. Law prescribes it in many states for many occupations. Already, then, chiefly by collective bargaining or by local statute, but in recent years by award of arbitration or conciliation boards and by federal action, eight hours has come to be recognized as the standard day for labor. In Great Britain the careful and competent reports made by munitions committees trend in the same direction, though in certain cases a longer period than eight hours was found permissible as assuring maximum output without undue overstrain.

Butte Miners Still Restive.
There continues to be criticism in Montana of the "rustling card" system. Before a minor can be employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining company he has to furnish the company with a record of his past in order that it may investigate and see whether he will be a trouble maker. Miners, however, contend that the practice does not work out that way, and that it supplies a means oftentimes to keep really deserving men from getting work.

There is probably no city of the same size in the United States which has such a cosmopolitan population as has Butte, Mont. Each nationality has its peculiar customs and prejudices, which are played on by both sides to the industrial controversy for the benefit of each.

Seventeen hundred Porto Ricans have arrived at Fayetteville, N. C., to do construction work at Camp Bragg, where the largest artillery cantonment in the United States is to be built. The men were taken in three trains from the port of arrival in this country directly to the camp, where quarters had been provided for them.

WILSON GOING TO FRANCE, IT IS ANNOUNCED

Officially Stated He Will Head the United States Peace Mission.

WIFE TO ACCOMPANY HIM

White House Announcement Says Mrs. Wilson and Official Delegates Will Go With President, Who Is to Insist on League of Nations.

Paris, Nov. 20.—When allied troops march under the Arch of Triumph at the close of the war allied sovereigns and chief magistrates will be present, says the Matin. It is understood that the kings of England, Italy, Belgium and Serbia, Prince Alexander of Greece, Presidents Wilson of the United States and Poincare of France, a Japanese royal prince, representing the mikado, and official representatives of China, Portugal, Roumania and the South American republics will be present. It is said that each ally will be represented by a crack regiment which has fought in the most notable battles of the war.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Wilson will head this country's delegation to the peace conference. He expects to sail for France within a day or two after December 2, the opening of the regular session of congress. This was officially announced at the White House. The statement is as follows:

"The president expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of congress for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. "It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is of great importance. The disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the general outlines of the final treaty, on which he must necessarily be consulted. "He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference. The names of the delegates will be presently announced."

Probable Make-Up of Mission.

The personnel of the American peace delegation is a closely guarded secret. The general belief in official quarters, however, is that the following will be the members selected: Robert Lansing, secretary of state, Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture, Charles E. Hughes, former governor of New York, former associate justice of the Supreme court, and Republican candidate for president in 1916.

The president will be the head of a party numbering nearly 200 persons. Mrs. Wilson will accompany the president, and it is assumed that the wives of the other members of the party also will be permitted to accompany their husbands.

The party will proceed to Europe, according to present plans, aboard a large ocean liner escorted by warships, and will be given a reception at sea by the navies of the allies transcending in grandeur any event of an analogous character in history. It is expected that Vice President Marshall will take the helm of the ship of state while Mr. Wilson is aboard.

Peace Conference in December.

The president's announcement settles two questions. The first of these is the fact that the peace conference will be an early one, beginning in December; the second is that it will be held at Versailles.

The president will appear before congress, presumably on the day its regular session opens, to explain more minutely the reasons why, at this time, it is imperative for him to go abroad. His reasons, it was said, will go far toward mollifying the feeling in certain quarters of the senate and the house that it is unwise for him to leave the country.

There are two outstanding reasons why the president's attendance is necessary at the peace conference. He wants to preserve the unity of counsel that brought victory to the allies and America on the battlefield, and which characterized the sessions of the supreme war council at Versailles, and he also wants to make secure the foundations of a League of Nations.

The latter is his plan for world and lasting peace and he is so strongly convinced of its efficacy that he is going to Europe to put it into concrete form.

By common consent and approbation of all the allies the president will assume the leading role at the momentous conference. The position of the United States in the great war, coupled



ENGLAND FEARS MORE PLOTTING TO HELP KAISER

Proposed Return of Ex-Ruler to Germany Seen as Scheme to Trick Allies.

HUNS TO ASK EXTRADITION

Soldiers' Council in Antwerp Asks Berlin to Seek Return of Emperor, Crown Prince and Generals.

London, Nov. 20.—The rumors that William Hohenzollern, the former German emperor, may possibly return to Germany, as supported by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger's hint that he would not be refused an entry to that country, have created a considerable commotion here. They are featured by several of the morning newspapers as creating an uncertain situation, which is rendered more doubtful by account of the activity of German propagandists in several countries. The fear mainly is that the former emperor would sooner or later become the center of a reactionary movement in Germany, when the present revolutionary storm had blown over, and the advocates of this view consequently fear his return to their empire.

Might Be Executed.

On the other hand, the fact of the former ruler placing himself or being placed in the hands of the new rulers of Germany would be welcomed in other quarters. These rulers, the Morning Post argues, should be able to execute judgment upon him, and in so doing would only be acting as fitting instruments of justice.

There is everywhere, however, agreement in the idea that the emperor's presence in Holland is intolerable, and it is insisted that he must somehow be made impotent to do further mischief. The reports from Holland show that the uninvited guest is becoming daily more unwelcome there, notwithstanding his quiet retirement.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague reports that the German soldiers' council at Antwerp on Thursday last adopted a resolution that the soldiers' and workmen's council in Berlin demand extradition of the former emperor and the former crown prince, as well as certain generals.

U. W. W. DRIVE OVER THE TOP?

Total of More Than \$150,000,000 Reported From Various Parts of Country.

New York, Nov. 20.—With many oversubscribing their quotas and a total of more than \$150,000,000 already reported, officials in charge of the United War Work campaign are in high hopes here that the drive will go over the top. The country's goal is \$170,500,000. Chicago has subscribed more than 75 per cent of its quota of \$8,000,000 while New York lacks less than eight million of a goal of thirty-five. Many cities and not a few states are already far beyond their quotas. Baltimore, with a quota of \$1,000,000, has doubled that figure. The states of Missouri, Kansas, Delaware, Texas, Arizona, Maryland and Connecticut are already over the top.

With his position as this nation's spokesman, will make him the chief figure and one whose word will command the respectful audience of all civilization.

Major General Gorgas Retires Dec. 1. Washington, Nov. 20.—Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the army, will be returned to the retired list on December 1, the war department announced.

MORMON CHURCH HEAD DIES

Joseph F. Smith Succumbs at Salt Lake City After Long Illness.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 20.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon), died at his home here after a long illness. Death was due directly to a paralytic stroke suffered last April. Notwithstanding his illness, President Smith attended the recent semiannual conference of the church, held the first week of October, and spoke strongly against polygamous marriages, which it was rumored had been surreptitiously performed during the last few years. President Smith himself had four wives, but insisted the plural marriages took place prior to the Woodruff manifesto.

U. S. CANCELS NAVAL ORDERS

Contracts Amounting to \$421,359,000 Withdrawn Since Hostilities Ceased, House Body Told.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Navy contracts amounting to \$421,359,000 have been canceled since hostilities ceased, Rear Admiral Earle, chief of the naval ordnance bureau, told the house naval committee when the committee began framing the 1920 naval appropriation bill.

WAR COST IS \$175,000,000,000

Federal Reserve Board at Washington, Estimates Expenditures of All

Washington, Nov. 20.—The direct cost of the war for all belligerent nations to last May 1 is reported at about \$175,000,000,000 by a federal reserve board bulletin, and it is estimated that the cost will amount to nearly \$200,000,000,000 before the end of this year.

658,665 BRITISH ARE KILLED

37,836 Officers and 620,829 Men Slain on All Fronts During the War.

London, Nov. 20.—The total number of British soldiers killed on all fronts during the war was 658,665. Of these 37,836 were officers and 620,829 men.

Close Alsace-Swiss Frontier.

Berne, Nov. 20.—The Swiss frontier along the southern border of Alsace has been ordered closed until Alsace is occupied by allied troops. This action was taken when the German frontier police force collapsed after the signing of the armistice permitting bodies of allied German troops to approach the frontier.

Guard Woman Workers.

One firm, which employs 205 women, presented an interesting comment when asked by the national industrial conference board regarding the advisability of the further employment of women in industry.

"The future of the race depends absolutely upon the moral strength of the women, and if the employer of labor is not of the caliber that builds this moral strength there is great danger in the employment of women," wrote an executive of this firm. Most employers, the board felt, directed altogether too much consideration to the economic aspect of women's employment, which they found profitable.

Small Thing Causes Strike.

"Put your tools up on your own time or quit. The company wants you to work eight hours for them." This, in effect, was the ruling of the Grant Smith-Porter shipyard on the Pacific coast, and as a result 518 men quit. The men say it takes from ten to fifteen minutes to check their tools in at the close of work and, as they are company tools, they feel they ought to be allowed to check in on company time.

FRENCH ARMY REACHES RHINE; YANKS ADVANCE

Petain's Forces Occupy Town of St. Louis, Opposite Basel, Switzerland.

U.S. MEN IN LONGWY FORT

American Third Army Reaches Boundaries of France, Belgium and Luxembourg—French Troops Occupy Metz.

Paris, Nov. 20.—General Petain, the commander in chief of the French armies, was named a marshal of France at a meeting of the French cabinet presided over by President Poincare. General Petain entered Metz yesterday at the head of the French Tenth army.

Paris, Nov. 20.—French troops have entered the town of St. Louis, opposite Basel, Switzerland.

(St. Louis is across a big bend in the Rhine from Basel and about four miles northwest of that city.)

Yanks in Fortress at Longwy.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The American Third army, continuing its advance into territory evacuated by the vanquished German armies, entered the historic French fortress of Longwy, situated at the junction of the boundaries of France, Belgium and Luxembourg. General Pershing reported in his communique.

On the left the American army of occupation has crossed the Belgian frontier, the communique stated.

French and Americans Move.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Progress by French troops, advancing to occupy territory west of the Rhine, is traced in the official statement issued at the war office. The statement is as follows:

"Our troops continued their march this morning and are being received with growing enthusiasm by the populations of the occupied regions. The enemy has abandoned enormous quantities of material, locomotives, railroad cars, automobiles and magazines of all sorts. Thousands of French, Russian, English and Italian prisoners are entering our lines from German prisons. Their condition is indescribable.

"In Belgium we have passed the railroad running between Beaurain and Florenville. Farther east we have reached the line of Hoffagne, Bertrix and Stralmont. Our troops are also in the Jomagne region, south of Neufonateau.

French Near Heights of Saar.
"In Lorraine we have occupied St. Marie aux-Chenes, on the south bank of the Nied river, and are on the road toward St. Avold. We are in the region of the heights of the Saar. Our troops have made solemn entry into Saarburg, Dieuze and Mohranagan.

"In Alsace we have crossed Col Saverne and have installed our advance guards at the gates of Wasselnheim and Molshelm. Farther south we are in the proximity of the Rhine from north of Neu Breisach as far as the Swiss frontier.

"The people of the occupied regions do not cease to give our troops touching evidences of their love for France."

French Enter Metz.

With the American Army Northeast of Verdun, Nov. 20.—With the arrival of the Third division of the American army at Conflans at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon church and school bells were rung and the civilians turned out in force to welcome the Americans. The mayor and village officials arranged a reception for the American officers, the mayor telling of the gratitude of France for America's aid. The school children sang and waved French flags.

Conflans Is Little Damaged.

Conflans is damaged but little, with the exception of the railroad, where bombers put out of commission one of Germany's main lines of communication from Metz to the front opposite the Americans.

American Troops Enter Briey.

American troops entered Briey, the heart of Lorraine iron fields, at 11 o'clock Monday morning. There were arches across the main street and the town was bedecked with flags. Fifteen hundred civilians greeted the troops.

Outwardly Briey showed few indications of the war, the buildings being intact, but there were German signs everywhere pointing in the direction of ammunition dumps and the various headquarters.

Laredo, Tex., Gets Convention.

The acceptance of Laredo, Tex., by the American Federation of Labor for the international labor conference in response to the invitation of the American Federation of Labor, has been announced by the American Federation of Labor and Democracy.

MAJ. JACQUES CORBUBEN



Maj. Jacques Corbuben, who is the first Frenchman to receive the American D. S. C. He distinguished himself in the Franco-American drive in the St. Mihiel sector, where he commanded one of the victorious battalions.

LABOR STRONG IN CALIFORNIA

Organization of Unions Is Reported From All Parts of the State.

LEADERS ARE WELL PLEASED

Membership Is Now the Largest in the History of the Movement in the State—Labor News From All Parts of the Country.

Organization of labor unions in various parts of California has been going on rapidly in the last few months, according to William T. Bonsor, vice president of the San Francisco Labor council, and other labor leaders, this movement having been particularly strong in southern California, in the cities around San Francisco bay and the two great interior valleys of the state, and in the extreme northern part of the state that has been recently opened up by a railroad, and made active by the establishment of a large shipbuilding industry.

The membership in labor unions in California is now 78,000, the largest in the history of the labor movement, the approximate increase in the last year having been 8,000. There are 507 unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, 42 of these having joined the federation during the last fiscal year. Organization of the metal trades workers has been particularly active in all parts of the state where this industry is carried on.

Cuba's Labor Problem.

Cuba has found a labor problem hardly less serious than that of the United States. The Cuban government has been obliged to act in the effort to relieve the present great shortage there, and has agreed to advance half the cost of bringing the labor to that country.

In 1917 there were 57,097 immigrants entering Cuba, 34,795 of whom came from Spain and the Canary Islands. Just as the United States department of labor is bringing Porto Rican labor to this country, Cuba has drawn upon the islands of the West Indies, 10,136 Haitians and 7,880 Jamaicans having entered Cuba during 1917.

An encouraging feature of the Cuban labor situation is the steady increase in arrivals of Spanish and Canary Island immigrants, although at this time of the year there is usually a falling off.

The British Trade Union congress has met regularly since 1871.

At the close of 1917 Canada had 1,074 local trades union bodies.

Over a quarter of a million shipyard workers have rolled in the last two months.

A 20 per cent increase has been given civilian workers in United States navy yards.

Stokers at the St. Thomas (Can.) municipal gas works demand 434 cents per hour.

Applicants for work in Michigan were more than 2,000 in excess of vacant jobs last month.